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ON THE PROPER MANAGEMENT OF STOCK IN GENERAL.

This is a subject which can only, in this place, be slightly touched upon. It is an object of very great consequence to every husbandman, to expend in the most economical and advantageous manner, the vegetable produce allotted for the maintenance of his stock, and to bestow it chiefly on those from whom he is likely to derive the greatest and the earliest benefit. Notwithstanding many recent and truly valuable improvements, there still prevails, in regard to some particulars, a sad mixture of profusion on the one hand, and penuriousness on the other. The saving to the community, by a careful attention to the feeding of live stock, would be great, and in times of scarcity, would be incalculable. For the attainment of that object, it would be necessary to pay regard to—

1. The due preparation and frugal expenditure of their food.

2. The appropriation of that food to the different sorts respectively, according to the different species and breeds of stock—their different habits and degrees of hardiness—and the different degrees of exercise, and modes of treatment to which which they are subjected; and,

3. The requisite attention to the demands of different periods, the relative effects of different seasons, and the state of the animals themselves, in regard to age, fatness, &c.

The following general rules as to the management of stock, may deserve attention:

1. Animals intended for the butcher, should be kept in a state of regular improvement. The finer breeds are highly fed from their birth, and are almost always fat. With other breeds, and on pastures of inferior quality, this is neither necessary nor practicable. But in every case, the same principle of improvement should be adhered to, and such animals ought never to be allowed to lose flesh, in the hopes of afterwards restoring it by better feeding.

2. The size should never be above that which the pastures can support in a thriving condition. The attempt to raise them to an undue size, by crossing, has been already censured. In regard to size, the stock of every kind, and of all the various breeds, should be proportioned to the quantity and the quality of their intended food.

3. The best pasture should be allotted to that portion of the stock which goes first to market; the next in quality, the breeders; and the coarse pasture to the inferior or growing stock.

4. Great care should be taken, not to overstock pasture, which is attended with great loss to the farmer and the community. This ought to be particularly avoided in regard to young and growing animals. If they are kept poor during one part of the year, they will scarcely thrive during the remainder; and when ill fed, will never attain to their proper size and proportion.

Lastly, the food, whatever it may be, should not be too suddenly changed. It is seldom profitable to bring lean animals immediately from coarse to rich pastures; and a change from dry to succulent food, and *vice versa*, should be gradually effected. A change of pasture, however, of the same quality, tends to produce a greater accumulation of fat.

It may be proper to add, that nature seems to have designed different sorts of animals for different purposes. A breed of cattle, equally well adapted to the butcher, to the dairy, and to the plough or cart, is no where to be met with; and, so far as experience enables us to judge, these properties are hardly consistent with each other, and belong to animals of different forms and proportions. A heavy Leicestershire sheep, for instance, was never intended to travel great distances, or to search for its subsistence in a rugged or mountainous country. The judicious breeder, therefore, will fix upon one object to be principally attended to; and he will endeavor to rear that species of stock, the best suited to attain the object he has in view, or, in other words, the most likely to pay the most money with the least food. That can only be obtained by an attention to the principles of breeding, and the practice of the most eminent farmers who have excelled in the art.—*Sinclair's Code of Husbandry.*

From the same.

COMMAND OF WATER.

Those to whom good water is accessible, can have no conception of the miseries which attend the want of it; or which are found, when it is only attainable in small quantities or of inferior quality. In the low districts of Lincolnshire, the water is almost every where brackish, and good spring-water is in such request, that carts are sent for it, the distance of seventeen miles. In the wolds of Yorkshire, there are instances still in recollection, before the improved mode of making artificial ponds was discovered, of numbers of animals having perished of thirst: and in Hampshire, the continuance of dry weather, during the autumnal months, has been so great, and the wells became so exhausted, that the labor and expense required to supply the family and the stock, by means of water-carts, was great beyond all conception. To avoid the risk of such serious misfortunes, it was anciently the practice, for the conveniency of having water, to erect farm buildings in low grounds, near brooks or rivers. This plan, however, was attended with several disadvantages. The house became damp; the grain, from the moisture of the atmosphere was frequently much injured, and rendered nearly unsaleable, and the land in the neighborhood, was usually found to be in a poor condition, as a great part of the manure was carried down to the stream and lost. Besides, the vicinity to water was liable to accidents of various descriptions. When the advantages, therefore of having a house and offices in the centre of the farm, and rather on an elevated situation, came to be generally understood and admitted, various modes of obtaining a supply of so essential an article as water, were devised. The chief are, 1. From the roofs of the buildings; 2. Natural springs; 3. Wells; 4. Artificial ponds; or, 5. Artificial rills.

1. *Roofs of Buildings.*—Water for common purposes, may be obtained in most situations, by collecting the rain which falls upon the buildings occupied by the family and their cattle; and the means of freeing it from every impurity, is simple and easy, by two water butts, placed on different levels, for filtrating it, with a tank under ground to preserve it for use. The buildings and yards of a farm are supposed to receive rain sufficient, if duly collected, to supply both the family and the cattle of the place, for at least a considerable part of the year; and ponds, where necessary, may be made in any situation, at a very small expense, for the remainder. Cattle, therefore, ought not to be driven to water beyond the limits of their pasture; and it is not requisite to be fetched in carts from distant places.

2. *Natural Springs.*—Where natural springs are to be met with, they will generally furnish a sufficient supply for family use; but they are seldom adequate to the necessities of a great farming establishment. If sufficient attention, therefore, has not been paid to the collecting of water from the roofs of the farm buildings, in that case, wells or ponds must be resorted to.

3. *Wells.*—In Middlesex and Surrey they have dug wells to a considerable depth, (from 100 to above 560 feet,) before they could procure water. In Essex they have been obliged to go as deep as 500 feet, to obtain water of a good quality, and at that depth they succeeded. In Hampshire they have likewise dug from 300 to 400 feet in depth, through dry, cracked, or fissured chalk rock, and thus have been able to supply whole villages with water, except during the autumnal droughts.

4. *Artificial Ponds.*—In several parts of England, as in Hampshire, in Lincolnshire, and in Norfolk, artificial ponds have been formed, with varied skill and success. In Gloucestershire, such ponds are made, either of a square or a circular shape, and generally so situated, as to furnish a supply to four fields. Three layers of clay, free from the smallest stone or gravel, are so worked in, as to form an impenetrable cement. The whole is afterwards covered with sand and finished with pavement. In Derbyshire, artificial meers, or cattle ponds, are made in their dry, rocky pastures with great success. Having selected a low situation for the purpose, they deepen it ten or twenty yards across, and spread over the whole excavation a layer, about five inches thick, of refuse slacked lime and coal cinders; then they spread, trample, and ram down a stratum of well-tempered clay, about four inches thick; and upon this they place a second bed of clay, in a similar manner, of the same thickness; the whole of the bottom and edges of the meer is then paved with rubble stones; and small rubble stones, several inches thick, are spread upon the pavement.

A most ingenious, as well as economical mode of making these reservoirs of water, was invented

about the year 1775, by Robert Gardner, a well-sinker by profession, born at Kilham, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Prior to the introduction of his plan of making artificial ponds, many parts of the Yorkshire wolds were scarcely habitable. But by the ingenuity and the exertions of one individual, the difficulties which lay in the way of the improvement of an extensive district, have been removed. They are now universally to be met with in the East Riding, and are widely extended into the North Riding, in situations that require such accommodations.

Ponds are much more eligible than wells, for watering sheep, as few shepherds like the trouble of drawing water from wells; sheep, therefore, depending upon them, are very apt to drink too much water at one time and too little at another. When the ponds are dug on the highest points, they are less apt to be injured by dirt running into them.

5. *Artificial Rills.*—In the North Riding of Yorkshire, there is a tract extending for many miles, entirely destitute of water, except what flows along the bottoms of the deep valleys, by which it is intersected, and little relief could consequently be afforded by streams thus distantly and inconveniently situated, to the inhabitants of the uplands or their cattle. About the year 1770, a person of the name of Ford, devised the means of watering this district, by means of rills brought from the springs that break out at the foot of the still loftier moorland hills, that run parallel to, and to the north of this tract, in some instances at the distance of about ten miles.

These springs he collected into one channel, which he carried in a winding direction about the intervening tract, according to its level, and along the sides of the valleys, until he gained the summit of the arid country which he wished to water; and when this was accomplished, the water was easily conveyed to the places desired, and also to the ponds in all the fields, over a considerable tract of ground.

The plan of thus watering a dry upland country has much merit. It is not expensive, the original charge rarely exceeding 100*l.* per rill, while it affords a most important accommodation to the occupier, and the value of the property is thereby greatly increased. Though not generally applicable, this plan might certainly be adopted with great advantage in some other situations.

It now only remains to state how farm-yards and fields can best be supplied with so important an article as water, in the abundance that is necessary.

Water in Farm Yards.—When cattle are fed in winter on dry food, as hay or straw, no expense should be spared in supplying them with a sufficient quantity of water. It has been ascertained that a bullock who has water at command, will drink of it eight times a day: hence it is evident that he cannot get enough, if only driven twice a day to an adjoining stream or pond. It is therefore advisable, where it can be done, to bring water into a cistern in the fold yard, to which the cattle may go whenever they find it necessary. The cistern may be made of rough masonry, and consequently would not be expensive. There can be no doubt that cattle will improve much more rapidly during the course of a winter, when thus supplied with water, than if they are only occasionally driven to it.

In Derbyshire, cisterns hewn out of large blocks, are not only placed in most cattle yards, but also in the fields, where the springs on the sides of the hills admit of supplying them. Many of them are so placed, that cattle can approach them on either side, and can avoid being injured by a master beast attacking the others when drinking. For conveying the water to the cisterns, thin zinc pipes are sometimes used. When the water enters at one end of the cistern, level with the surface, and passes off at the other, from the constant change and agitation of the surface of the water, by this stream across it, the cistern is not so apt to be frozen, even in the severest weather, which is an object of much importance to the health of the cattle.

Fields.—A supply of water is an object of the most obvious importance in every field where pasturage is intended. With that view, if there happens to be a small rivulet in the neighborhood of the lands, it may often be distributed in branches, so as to water many fields. Springs, or the collected discharges from drains, may also be applied to the same purpose. All land intended for grazing, requires to be well supplied with water at all times.

In conducting water through fields, it is of material importance to take care, that the slopes be gentle, and not more than sufficient for easy transmission; as when water is conveyed down fence ditches, or open conduits of considerable declivity, it is too apt to do injury in its progress, by washing away the sides of its channels. Sometimes water is collected in a field, not only for the use of the animals pastured there, but also to be afterwards diverted for other uses, as for threshing and other mills, for irrigation, for ponds, for bleaching, and similar purposes. To accomplish these objects, and at the same time to prevent injury from this element, the drains, conduits, sluices, bridges, gates and fence ditches, require to be designed with skill, and constructed with scientific attention.

For the New England Farmer.

SEAWEED.

Dear Sir—What do your friends think of seaweed as a manure? Here, we are as much divided in opinion as the judges in Martinus Scriblerus were whether the three *pied* horses were black or white. One says he can ruin the best land with it in five years; another declares that by using it he can convert "Poverty Point" into another vale of Evesham. At one of our harbors the only use made of it is, to load vessels with it for Taunton and Providence rivers, where it fetches one dollar per ton!! At another part of our island it is used with excellent effect as a top-dressing.

I made up my mind years ago. I believe it to be beneficial on all soils as a top-dressing; but useful on heavy soils only when ploughed in, and that even there it should be used not more than one year in six. Eel grass is altogether different. Ploughed in to any soil it gives for one year a better crop than any kind of barn manure.

Some years ago, before I exchanged beef and pudding for soups and syllabubs—that is, before I gave up farming for trade—I ploughed a field which had a couple of acres of very poor land in it. On a strip running through the middle of it, and being rather poorer than either side, I ploughed in ten large loads of eel grass, very rich and slimy. I planted the whole with corn: that which had the eel grass was at least thirty bushels to the acre: that which had none, was over-estimated at the seed. I could make an affidavit to the truth of this, and I have seen the like result for at least ten successive years. Mr A———, one of our thriftiest farmers, assures me it never fails, and others speak of the same success in using it. I should like to hear what other people say of it. L

MASSACHUSEETS.

The population of the State of Massachusetts A. D. 1830, was	610,014
A. D .1840,	739,306
Increase in ten years,	129,292
The population of the city of Boston A. D. 1830, was	61,392
A. D. 1840,	93,470
Increase in ten years,	32,078
Number of bushels of potatoes raised in the state A. D. 1840,	5,285 702
Which, at 25 cents per bushel, is	$1,321,425 50
The number of cotton manufactories is	268
Number of spindles,	665,709
Value of manufactured articles,	$16,578,023
Number of persons employed,	20,929
Capital invested,	$8,079,039
Number of distilleries,	37
Number of gallons produced,	5,177,910
Of which Boston contains	17
Number of gallons produced,	4,108,012
Number of breweries,	7
Number of gallons produced,	429,800
Of which Boston contains	2
Number of gallons produced,	195,000
Capital invested in breweries and distillieries,	$963,100
Of which invested in Boston,	$820,000
Total capital invested in manufactories in the state is	$42,492,286

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

The Farmer's Cabinet relates an instance of the most successful farming we have heard of for some time. It is of an old, practical, hard-working farmer in the neighborhood of Amherst, N. H. who commenced the world as a day laborer, and who notwithstanding he has at various times sustained heavy pecuniary losses in the investment of his funds, is now worth at least *one hundred thousand dollars.* The great secret of his success, from the statement given, we should judge to be *system*, which is a point, we think, in which many farmers fail. There is, however, nothing which can supply the place of a steady and systematic mode of doing business; without it, industry and talents are oftentimes of no avail, and it is as valuable in agriculture as in mechanics, commerce or manufactures. We make the following extract from the article in the Cabinet:

"This man, when thirty years of age, by the avails of his industry added to a small legacy, was enabled to purchase and pay, in part, for a farm of one hundred and thirty acres of land, one hundred of which was under cultivation, but in a very low state. The farm is altogether upland, with a soil composed of loam, clay and sand, in the chief of which the latter preponderates, the former being least considerable. When he commenced farming, he adopted a peculiar system of rotation, to which he has implicitly adhered from that time to the present, which is forty years, and his success is the best comment on the worth of the experiment.

His mode was as follows: having divided his farm into eight fields of equal size, as near as possible, three of those fields, were sowed with wheat each year, one with rye, one planted with corn, two in clover, and one an open fallow, on which corn had been raised the year previous. One of the two clover fields is kept for mowing, the other for pasture, both of which are ploughed as soon after the harvest as possible and prepared for wheat in the fall. All the manure which is made on the farm for one year, is hauled in the spring on the field intended for open fallow, which is then ploughed, and after one or two cross ploughings through the summer, is also sowed with wheat in the fall. The field on which the rye is sown, is that from which a crop of wheat has been taken the same year, and which has yielded three crops. Corn is planted on the field from which rye had been taken the year previous, the stubbles of which are ploughed down in the fall. Clover seed is sown early, in the spring on two of the wheat fields, those which have been most recently manured. By this method, each field yields three crops of wheat, two of clover, one of rye and one of corn, every eight years. Each field, in the meantime, has lain an open fallow, and received a heavy dressing of manure, perhaps at an average of fifteen four-horse loads per acre. His crop of wheat is seldom less than fifteen hundred bushels, but often much more. His average rye crop is about four hundred and fifty bushels, and his corn crop annually, about five hundred bushels—all which grain, at the present low prices, would amount to more than two thousand dollars annually, and at former prices to double that amount, and his farm is withall very highly improved.

OLD WHEAT FOR SEED.

In a recent conversation with Mr Wm. Skinker, of Fauquier, an old and experienced farmer, he mentioned that, for experiment, he had sown a few bushels (from four to ten) of wheat of the previous year's crop, in each of his three last seedings, and that he had found the product of the old wheat always much better than that of the new wheat sown adjoining. Indeed, he thought the increase to be not much short of 100 per cent. He could not assign any other reason for the superiority, except that by keeping the seed wheat a year longer than usual, the imperfect grains might lose their vitality, and leave nothing to grow except those of the best quality. We think this totally insufficient to produce the manifest superiority which we are confident Mr S. saw, whether he was or was not mistaken as to its amount. But the experiment is worth repeating, and we hope it will be repeated by as many of our readers as can conveniently obtain old seed of good wheat.

A year ago we heard stated, by a gentleman of Cumberland, a still more remarkable fact, which had been recently observed in that county. A farmer had sown a few bushels of old seed alongside, or perhaps between, the sowing of the balance of his field with new seed. There was no difference between the adjoining parts, except as to the age of the seed. No experiment had been designed, nor was any difference expected; but the result was that, while the crop from the new seed was greatly injured by the Hessian fly, that from the old seed escaped entirely. Our informant understood that there was no doubt of the existence of this remarkable difference in the minds of all who saw its growth, and that every effort was making to obtain old seed to sow, for experiment, for the last crop. We begged to be informed of the results of these latter trials, but have heard nothing more on the subject; and thence infer that the hopes entertained have been disappointed.—*E. Farmers' Register.*

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

THE RICHES OF THE WEST.

We have before us the agricultural returns of nine townships of Monroe county, N. Y., containing over 22,000 people. The result is astonishing! It is proof conclusive of the immense and almost illimitable resources of these heaven-blessed United States. These towns produce in gross, as follows:

1. Wheat,	558,000	bushels.
2. Oats,	245,000	"
3. Corn,	184,000	"
4. Potatoes,	320,000	"
5. Sugar,	110,000	lbs.
6. Spirituous liquors,	2,200	bbls.

The above is only part! Such trifling affairs as horses, hay, dairies, manufacturies, &c. we have not added up. But look at the result. Every living soul, man, woman and child, has in the allotment, as its sharer in the production, 25 bushels of wheat, 12 bushels of oats, 9 bushels of corn, 14 bushels of potatoes, 5 lbs. of sugar, &c. Or any head of a family has 150 bushels of wheat, 72 of oats, 54 of corn, 84 of potatoes, and 30 lbs. of sugar.

Taken as a whole, these townships raise at least four times as much bread stuffs as are necessary for their consumption, and other things in proportion!

But if the reader be a little surprised at this, he will be more so, when he learns that these same towns made $105,000 worth of butter and cheese; raised $32,000 worth of fruit; made $40,000 worth of home cloth; and produced $450,000 worth of manufactured articles; or $30 a piece for each living soul. This affords matter for comment, not only on the physical but the moral condition of the country. None but a country in the highest moral condition can produce such a result. These people are not only well off, independent, but they are the richest in the world. Nor is this an isolated example. Our Western Reserve will show the same result; so will many other districts.

Besides these wheat fields rise the village church and the village school. There are happy faces, young and old, around them. Long may they enjoy the peaceful fruits of happy, independent labor!

TAXATION IN ENGLAND.

We can inform Brother Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory: Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon every thing which is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell or taste—taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion—taxes on every thing on earth, and in the waters under the earth—on every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown at home—taxes on the raw material, and on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite and on the drug which restores him to health—on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal! on the poor man's salt and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribbons of the bride—at bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay. The school boy whips his taxed top—the beardless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road:—and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has paid seven per cent, into a silver spoon, which has paid fifteen per cent., flings himself back upon his chintz bed, which has paid twenty-two per cent.—and expires in the arms of taxed apothecary, who has paid a license of £100 sterling, for the privilege of practising his caling! His whole property is then taxed from two to ten per cent.; and, besides, the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity upon taxed marble, and he is at length gathered to his fathers—to be taxed no more!—*English Paper.*

DISCOVERY IN ELLECTRICITY.

A curious and probably a most important discovery in this branch of natural philosophy, was made about a fortnight ago in a boiler attached to a hauling engine, at Seghill, on the Cramlington Railway, near Newcastle. The engine man, on attempting to lay hold of the lever of the safety valve, received what he described as a severe blow which nearly caused him to fall, he a second time attempted it, and received a similar blow. This having been made known, an examination of the boiler followed, and it was found that the steam which was escaping from a "blower" near to the safety valve was highly charged with electricity. Our informent states that on himself placing one hand in the steam, sparks upwards of half an inch in length were emitted from the other, and this while he stood upon the masonry which was surrounding the boiler; so that had he been upon a glass stool the effects would have been much greater. We are glad to hear that this discovery is being followed up by experiments on other boilers. When the discovery was made, it was considered by many to be owing to the quality of the water used, which was pumped from the coal mine; subsequently, however on trying the steam from a locomotive engine on the Newcastle and North Shields railway, a great quantity of electricity was obtained, and the water used in this case was from the river Tyne. The subject is highly interesting, and we hope that the discovery may lead to useful results: the explosion of boilers has hitherto baffled research and is not improbable that electricity is intimately connected with it.—*Dedham (Eng.) Adv.*

USEFUL RECIPE.

A correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser gives the following receipt for making a composition which will render wood entirely incombustible:

Take a quantity of water, proportioned to the surface of wood you may wish to cover, and add to it as much potash as can be dissolved therein.—When the water will dissolve no more potash, stir into the solution, first, a quantity of flour paste of the consistency of common painter's size; second, a sufficient quantity of pure clay, to render it of the consistence of cream.

When the clay is well mixed, apply the preparation with a brush to the wood.

For the New England Farmer.

TREES.

Mr Editor:—The importance of raising up artificial forests to meet the wants of future generations, seems to be overlooked altogether by our otherwise thrifty countrymen. In less than half a century our sea-coast will be denuded of its present growth of wood, and be as naked as the Hampshire barrens or the hills of Surrey.

In 1828, being then in Philadelphia, I addressed the following paper, with the initials "T. I. R.," to the editor of the American Farmer, which elicited from the ever-to-be-remembered Judge Buel, through the same channel, the reply also sent you, for republication, if you think proper. I must again repeat that the subject is of great, very great importance. If as much had been done within three or four years to grow forest trees as to grow the mulberry, the nation would have felt the effects of the substitution *forever*.

Yours, truly, I.

FOREST AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1828.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.,—*Sir*,—There is one subject which I should be glad to see more frequently discussed in your truly valuable paper, and that is, the *growing of forest and ornamental trees*. Wood, both for firing and timber, is yet so plenty, that apprehensions of want on that score are not admitted into our bosoms, and the planting of trees for ornamental purposes is but little attended to, since our men of fortune have removed their families to town for the summer. This must not be, sir; wood in the maritime districts of many of the states is getting to be very scarce; half a century will exhibit many continuous tracts of thousands of acres, as bare of shrubbery as any part of England. As the population of our country becomes dense, our demand for wood will be proportionally increased. A hundred millions of people will require more than ten times the quantity wanted for present consumption. We have it in our power to prepare ourselves with an artificial growth of wood, to meet the evanescence of the natural forest. We may surround our pastures with lofty trees; we may clothe the brows of our rocky hills, and the areas of our "dismal swamps" with a growth of wood which shall meet the wants of posterity, if we but study adaptation and arborical philosophy. You have done much for agriculture, sir: so much, that when I obtain a seat in Congress! my first motion shall be for a grant to you, as liberal as that made by the British government to Forsyth for his "composition." You have it in your power to press upon the attention of your readers, the subject introduced in this letter, to the obtainment of a great deal of useful information, and I doubt not very much to the furtherance of arboriculture.

The little attention given to the planting of trees, I attribute to the difficulties attending it. We have no treatise, strictly practical, to enlighten us, and our own judgments, (as in the infancy of every science,) unassisted by help, will carry us to lame results. To grow trees is generally supposed an easy task. We stand under the shade of the horse chestnut and oak, and because they girt some fifteen feet, and shade half a rood of earth, we fancy it is as easy to raise them as to crack one of their nuts. It is not so; the most tender species of the geranium, or the azalea, may be grown with fifty times more ease than many of the trees that shoot an hundred feet into the air. An author, quoted by Deane, says, "Not one in a hundred of the acorns planted by me in the month of October, came up." I planted fifty horse chestnuts; two of these only vegetated.

The great difficulty is to get the seeds of trees up; some lie a year in the ground before they sprout, some a few weeks only. Some should be sown in the fall, and some in the spring. Some trees like a wet soil, some prefer the driest; some will grow in an atmosphere highly impregnated with saline qualities; to some, such properties of the air are instant death. Now, sir, in order to bring out your friends and readers, I propose the following queries:

I. *What is the best manner of growing*—

1. The maple, (*acer.*)
2. Horse chestnut, (*Æsculus.*)
3. Birch tree, (*Betula.*)
4. Common chestnut, (*Castanea.*)
5. Beech tree, (*Fagus.*)
6. Ash, (*Fraxinus.*)
7. Walnut, (*Inglans.*)
8. Tulip, (*Liriodendron.*)
9. Mulberry, (*Morus.*)
10. Pines and firs, (*Pinus.*)
11. Buttonwood, (*Planus,*)
12. Oaks, (*Quercus.*)
13. Locusts, (*Robina.*)
14. Elm, (*Ulmus.*)

If they are best raised from seeds, at what time, with what preparation, and in what manner should these seeds be sown, and what should be the after-culture of the seedlings? If there be a better method than by sowing the seeds, what is it?

II. *What trees are best calculated for my residence?* It is within a mile of the sea, upon an eminence, where it receives the winds that sweep the whole expanse of the Atlantic. The soil of a portion is thin, sandy, but free; another portion, loamy and free; a third swampy.

An answer to these queries is respectfully requested. Nothing can excel the importance of the subject. It is in our "maritime frontier" where the scarcity of wood will be first felt; it is upon that frontier where I intend, in the ensuing spring, to put into operation the knowledge I may acquire relating to arboriculture. I doubt not I shall be able to furnish your readers with useful hints on the subject.

Reply of Judge Buel.

* * * * *

1. The soft, or white maple, sheds its seeds in May. On the 28th of May, 1827, I had a quantity of the seeds gathered and immediately planted.—They grew two feet the first summer, and many of them, which were placed in nursery rows last spring, are five and six feet high. This is one of the quickest growing trees we have, particularly on moist and wet soils, to which it is particularly adapted. It is ornamental, and makes good fuel after it has become partially dry.

2. I have repeatedly planted horse chestnuts in April, with unvarying success, and have nearly four thousand growing, of different ages. The only precautions I would suggest, are, to take care that the nuts do not become heated and rancid, and that they are not covered with too much earth.—From one to two inches is the proper depth to plant. They are fond of a rich, tenacious soil.

5. Beech masts are most successfully planted when they naturally fall from the tree, in autumn, and should be slightly covered.

6. I have planted ash keys in April. A few came up the first summer, but ninetynine hundredths of them did not vegetate until they had lain in the ground a twelvemonth. The white likes a kind loam; the black, wet and gravelly locations.—Those which came up the first season, and which have grown two seasons, are from two to three feet high.

7. I have not planted any walnuts but the black kind. They were put in the ground in autumn, and vegetated freely. Their growth is rapid since the two first years after planting.

9. Seeds of the mulberry may be planted on a bed of fine mould in May. I have hundreds, and probably thousands, from ten to fifteen feet high, the seeds of which were sown in the spring of 1806. They will soon constitute a fine hedge, where protection from winds is desired.

11. The seed of the buttonwood may be gathered any time during the winter or spring, and sown in April. I sowed in the spring of 1827, and some of the plants are now four to five feet high. This tree may also be propagated by cuttings.

13. The common locust *(robinia pseudo-acacia,)* is propagated by seeds and succors. The seeds are surrounded by a glutinous shell impervious to cold water. They should therefore be steeped in water nearly, or quite at the boiling point, and sown when you plant beans, as the plants are, when young, very sensitive to frost. When once established, it is difficult to eradicate them, as they send up sprouts wherever the root is sundered or bruised. They are of quick growth, and constitute a valuable timber.

The glutinous resembles the common in its appearance, habits and rapid growth, and is equally prolific in succors. It flowers beautifully, but mine have not produced seeds.

The three-thorned or horny locust, as it is called, *(gledischia,)* grows freely from seeds, sown in the spring. I have planted some thousands of these in hedge, with a strong confidence of their proving an excellent plant for live fence. Their growth is rapid, and the wood very hardy and compact.

14. I gathered and sowed the seeds of the elm on the same day (28th May,) that I did the white maple. The best plants are now from two to four feet high.

I have had no experience with the birch, chestnut tulip, pine or oak, and am only commencing my experiments upon the firs; and shall therefore say nothing of the manner of propagating them, except to observe that nature is the best guide in these matters. Follow her laws; plant when the seed falls from its parent tree, and we shall seldom fail of success. Michaux's North American Sylva, may be consulted by your correspondent with profit.

Your correspondent seems to be in the condition of a political candidate for office, perched on an eminence, a mark for every angry wind that blows. I advise him to remove into the vale, out of the reach of the envious elements; or if this cannot be done, to encircle his villa with all the variety of trees that will grow upon his grounds, and by no means omitting fruit trees and evergreens. They may be thinned and fashioned to his taste as they advance in growth. The seeds of all he has enumerated, and many others, may be easily procured; and the expense of nurturing the young plants will not be felt. J. B.

THE SILK CULTURE.

The subjoined letter should have been given on the same page with the other communications on the same subject in last week's paper; but was accidentally mislaid. It is valuable on several accounts; particularly for what is said of the seedling multicaulis, of which a full account is given in the Third Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts; and an account, likewise, of the success which attended the mode of destroying the chrysalis by camphor. H. C.

Harvard, Oct. 10, 1840.

DEAR SIR—I received your letter of the 17th September: I also received your report on silk last spring, from which I have obtained much valuable information.

I will now endeavor to answer some of the questions proposed in your letter.

I hatched about 125,000 worms about the 10th of June to feed on the white mulberry. I soon became satisfied that I had more than I could feed on the white mulberry, and I reduced the number to about 100,000, which were healthy and did well till they had nearly come to their growth, and about the time that many of them began to wind, a considerable number appeared to burst open and died. I have heard of many who have lost their worms in the same way. I do not know whether it is a common disease or something new. I have never been troubled in that way before: those that wound up made good cocoons, but not so heavy as I had last year. I had 250 lbs of cocoons. About the middle of July I brought up about 200,000 eggs to hatch for my second crop; the eggs looked well, but none of them would hatch: on examining the eggs with a glass, I found the worms in the eggs nearly large enough to hatch, but dead. The eggs were put in a large glass bottle and buried in the cellar to the neck of the bottle, with a loose stopper to prevent insects from getting in. I was unable to obtain any more eggs, as nearly all in this vicinity were lost in the same way. I however obtained a small lot of worms, which I fed on the seedling multicaulis. They produced 26 lbs. of good cocoons, making in all 276 pounds. I had fed sufficient to have produced as many more, which I had no use for; consequently I have been unable to decide, as fully as I could wish, which kind of mulberry to prefer. I think, however, that the variety produced from the seed of the morus multicaulis I prefer to any kind I have seen. Those that stood in the ground last winter I cut the tops off near the ground; they started early in the season, and many of them are now over eight feet in height. With this variety I can commence feeding the second crop as soon as the first of July, and I think there is but little risk in keeping the eggs till that time. I have over an acre of these trees which I intend to leave out and cut them off in the same way.

With respect to the number of pounds of raw silk, I am unable at this time to state, as we have not reeled all the cocoons. I had them steamed to destroy the chrysalis, but it was not effectually done, and the moths began to come out in great numbers, and we were obliged to steam them again, which has caused them to reel badly. I put a small part in a box with camphor, as directed in your report. It destroyed them effectually, and the cocoons reeled well. Had I taken the same course with them all, I think I should have had fifty per cent. more silk. I had a reel made from the drawing in your report, which I think a good one; but we have been unable to use it on account of the cocoons reeling so badly. We are making sewing silk with Brooks's machine.

I am unable to say how many pounds of leaves it requires to make a pound of raw silk, or what is the cost. Yours, respectfully,

CALVIN HASKEL.

MR HENRY COLMAN.

For the N. E. Farmer.

MR DENNIS AND HIS 'PATENT' TROUGHS.

Danvers, Dec. 19, 1840.

MR EDITOR—My attention has just been called to a communication of friend Dennis, of Portsmouth, R. I., in reply to my note of Aug. 1, 1840, relating to the use of *leaden troughs filled with oil*, for the purpose of checking the progress and ravages of the canker-worm. So far as the gentleman's object in his communication was to enlighten the community by strictures upon my remarks, he certainly is deserving commendation. I cheerfully concede to him the same privilege that I claim for myself, and do not expect what I submit to the public to be exempted from criticism; and even hope to derive benefit from such criticism. But so far as he would be willing to continue to impose on the community by the exhibition of a pretended *invention* that was *not new*, I leave for others to say in what manner he should be regarded. I certainly shall rejoice when the purpose which he professes to have in view, is accomplished. Our orchards are one of the most beautiful as well as the most valuable appendages of our New England farms; and notwithstanding there is now a healthy action abroad, in regard to the hitherto perverted uses of their fruits, still the fruits themselves are valuable, and new uses will be constantly occurring, so that their cultivation will always be desirable. But so numerous are the impositions practised on the community by patents for trifles entirely unworthy of notice; and so ready are the people to be gulled by patent inventions and patent medicines, that I feel it to be a good service to the public, to caution them against too readily assenting to the representations of those, who under the pretence of disinterested benevolence, have mainly their own selfish ends in view. If I do not mistake, I think it is easy to discover the point in which friend Dennis feels most agrieved by my remarks. If it be true, as he avers, that the use of such troughs as those to which I referred, prior to his application for a patent, "does not affect the validity of his patent for the circular lead troughs in the least degree," then why is he troubled in this matter? Why turn aside from his busy employment (as he represents it) to combat that which can do him no harm? It may be that friend Dennis's interest misleads his judgment, and that an impartial jury, should the matter be of sufficient consequence to be brought to their notice, will view it in a different light.

It is true that my note was written upon the impulse of the moment, upon reading the notice of the patent, &c., and forwarded without a re-examination. It is true that my knowledge of "the claims of the inventor" was limited and imperfect. The only means of knowing that I had, was what he had seen fit to publish. Judging of those, I do not as yet perceive that my conclusions were erroneous. I frankly admit that I never have seen friend Dennis nor his invention; nor do I know any thing of it or him, except what he himself says. I would simply suggest to him, that before he again presumes to reproach others for want of being well informed on any particular subject, he should consider how far he is himself justly chargeable with their deficiency of information. If I do rightly understand him, he himself on a second perusal of my letter, finds the language used to be such as to afford no just cause of complaint. But then he would intimate that something more was meant than was expressed—that there was some design in using "language very guarded." I can assure the gentleman that I know of none such—that I have no personal interest at all in this matter;—that I am not, never was, and never wish to be, a dealer in *patents* of any kind; nor have I much confidence in *nine tenths* of those intruded upon the public. And as I can truly say that "I have no desire to interfere with any man's patent rights" that are well founded, and *bona fide* obtained, for subjects worthy of a patent and of his own invention; so, I hold myself ready at all times to expose the false pretences of idle fellows, who seek to live by their wits, without labor, when in fact, all they have are borrowed and not their own.

The first intimation that I had of friend Dennis having called on me, was obtained from his publication before referred to. If he had been so civil as to have left his name and purpose of calling, perhaps I should have saved him the trouble of appealing to the public. But it may be that public notoriety is what he is seeking; and if this be so, I think he will obtain it.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. W. PROCTOR.

NOTE.—Since writing the above, I have seen Col. Sutton, on whom Mr Dennis did call, (although he did not make known to him his name or purpose of calling,) and have also learned something of his visit at Lynn, where troughs similar to his have been in use for years; and am now strongly inclined to believe, what I before only suspected, that he is an impostor; and that his patent right would not stand fire a moment. But whether it will or not, I care not; and should not now have noticed his communication, had it not been for the inuendoes therein contained.

The Coldest Winters.—After diligent search, we find that the coldest winters within the last century were those of 1742 and 1780: in both these, Long Island Sound was frozen over; and in the latter winter, cannon were taken on the ice from New York city down to Staten Island. In the winters of 1797, 1800, 1804, and in 1832, New York and Boston harbors were both, for several days, obstructed by large quantities of floating ice; but in no instance do we find mention made of the latter being obstructed, when the former was not. We know of no harbor north of the Potomac, which has not suffered from ice, during intensely cold winters, excepting that of Portsmouth, N. H., which is very deep and rapid.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Chalk.—Professor Ehrenberg has made some remarkable discoveries in the course of his various experiments on chalk. He found that a cubic inch possessed upwards of a million of microscopical animalculæ; consequently a pound weight of chalk contains above ten millions of these animalculæ, which are invisible to the naked eye.—*Exchange paper.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1840.

VALEDICTORY.

"The last time." There is always something a little sad in the use of these terms. Whenever we do a thing which we know we shall not do again, or look at any place, country or person we know we shall see no more, few minds realize the conviction, without at least a sensation of melancholy creeping over them. It seems to be cutting a deep notch on the record of life, which admonishes us how far we have proceeded on our journey, and of the few stages that remain to be accomplished. This feeling of sadness particularly comes over us when we take leave of friends, whom we have been accustomed for years to greet with cordiality; and to whom we have felt that our presence and our reciprocation of good wishes and feelings were not wholly unwelcome. It is with somewhat of these sentiments that we take leave of the readers of the New England Farmer. It is now three years since we have been accustomed, sometimes in full dress and sometimes in undress, to meet them weekly and to have a chat with them on the great subject of our common concern. We fear we have not always satisfied them, for we have seldom satisfied ourselves. We sincerely hope that our respected successor will be much more fortunate. We in the most friendly manner commend him to their kind regards. He has ability, knowledge, skill in writing, experience in farming, and an active and strong interest in the art. These qualities commend him to the regards of the agricultural public. We cheerfully accord to him the palm of superiority in every respect save one; and that is an earnest and indomitable zeal and desire to promote the welfare and elevation, and comforts, and independence of our rural population; and to advance the improvement of our husbandry. In this matter we permit no man to go before us. We assert that no one ever did; and while we have any mind or heart left, we mean no man ever shall.

Our friend, Mr Breck, whose knowledge and ability we have no hesitation now in saying entitle him to the highest respect, has explained the reasons for a change in the management of the paper. We declined in the beginning taking upon ourselves either the *editorial management* or *responsibility*. It would have been incompatible with our official duties to the Commonwealth. He himself wishes to be freed from all care of the paper, that he may give his exclusive attention to the seed business, which is not a small concern. It is right, therefore, that he should seek relief by committing the New England Farmer to the care of a gentleman every way competent to the management of it, and to whom we wish all possible success.

The New England Farmer was an early pioneer in the cause of an improved agriculture. It was not the first periodical devoted to this object. This honor is due to the publications of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Next to these, we believe, came the Ploughboy, a newspaper published at Albany; then the American Farmer, published at Baltimore; and then the New England Farmer, under the editorial care of the lamented Thos. G. Fessenden. The New England Farmer for some time stood alone in New England; but within a few years agricultural publications and periodicals have multiplied over the country in an extraordinary variety and profusion, all showing the increased and increasing interest in this great subject.

To the awakening and maintaining of this interest in the community, the New England Farmer has contributed its full share. We have been familiar with it from its infancy, and much longer acquainted with it than even its present proprietors. Under the care of Mr Fessenden it maintained a high rank for its instructive, intelligent, and practical character. He was always inoffensive, and his pages were often rendered attractive by the sparkling of a delicate and genuine humor. Perhaps no paper among us has been more valued; as is evident from the almost universal practice among its subscribers of preserving it on file.

Since that time we have nothing to say of its character, other than that it has contained its full share of original matter; every pains has been taken to render it practical and useful; and above all to insert nothing which should debar its admission to the families of the most refined.

Under the care of its new editor we shall be glad to see its character more highly advanced. It had at first to maintain a hard struggle with the class, then numerous, who were accustomed to sneer at and to declaim against book-farming. That prejudice, with men of any sense, has entirely passed away. Men are as willing now to read upon farming as upon any other subject; and science is hastening to bring to agriculture the most important contributions. There is getting to be an impatience on this subject, which can scarcely be repressed or satisfied; and science has made and is now making discoveries of the highest importance. The New England Farmer will not be backward in communicating this information to the public.

We hope the agricultural public will continue and extend their patronage to the New England Farmer. It will deserve it. We have nothing to say in reference to other agricultural periodicals in the city or out of it, in the State or in other States. Let them speak for themselves. We wish well to them all; and we do not see that the success of one need prejudice the success of any other. The country is large, populous, rich, and increasing; and the ground is not as yet even one tenth occupied. But we are persuaded that the N. E. Farmer will not, for useful and various information, yield her just claims to patronage to any other.

We are free to say that in our opinion the character of the Farmer would be improved by the introduction of a greater variety of topics, and more independence of speech. It is not our fault that this has not been the case. But our friend Breck has so large developments of benevolence, veneration, and caution, that (we say it with all respect) he was always for getting along in accommodation with every body's wishes, or rather so as to offend no one. If we happened to speak of the frauds practiced upon the poor Indians, in the robbery of their lands, why then some miserable dog of a subscriber in Georgia, probably a partaker in this plunder, and very likely related to the blood-hounds imported for the conquest of Florida, would order his paper stopt. If we happened to speak of bank-robberies, (not of banks being robbed,) why then comes a ghostly admonition, that the farmers have nothing to do with the currency: poor souls! they have not half so much to do with it as they would like. If we spoke of temperance, then some rum-drinker or rum-seller would refuse the entrance of the Farmer to his premises. If next we ventured to say the country was prosperous, then the whigs would not have it so; and if we said that business was paralyzed, trade declining, manufactures stopped, then the administration party would be violent in their threats against the author of such libels; and, though perhaps they had never paid for the paper, threaten to withdraw their patronage. We recollect a few months since saying something very civil to the clergy, as we thought it, about the greater usefulness in occasionally preaching agriculture, good morals and good husbandry, than in preaching mystical and disputed doctrines. If we had put our head into a hornet's nest, we should not have had a worse buzzing about our ears. Now under these circumstances, as the paper was not ours, we had several hard raps over the knuckles, and promised to say nothing which could offend any one, black, white or grey – man, woman or child. It was rather difficult for us to do this. If it had been required of us to say what we did *not* believe, we should have rebelled, of course. But it was only a negative demand, that we should not always say what we *did* think; and, therefore, as in duty bound, we acquiesced. Never again, however, will we sell even this portion of our liberty. We detest slavery in every form; and we mean to hold on to the liberty of speech, what little time we live, always keeping within the law, without let or abatement. Most certainly we would not have the New England Farmer in any respect whatever sectarian or partisan. We would have no passion illuminate and no harsh or low language, above all, no party personalities defile its pages; but no man has a right to be offended with facts; and as matter of *pecuniary* calculation, we are satisfied that by making the Farmer more miscellaneous, and entering with a proper degree of interest into the current topics of the day, and keeping a brief journal of political events, the paper would become more popular and useful, and many more subscribers would be gained than would be lost by such a course. We submit this, however, to wiser heads than our own. Let them settle it.

To the friends, who have obliged us by their personal kindness, and especially to those who have honored the Farmer and favored the public with their agreeable and instructive communications, we offer our sincere thanks; and ask in behalf of the Farmer and the public, a continuance of their favors.

To the respected proprietors of the paper, to its respected editor, to its excellent printers, who have distinguished themselves by the neatness and correctness of its typography, and to its numerous readers, we wish at the commencement of a new year, all the success and prosperity which they can ask for themselves; above all, more intelligence, more success and more prosperity in the greatest and best of all secular arts and that on which all others depend, AGRICULTURE. H. C.

LECTURES ON AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

We announced in our last Farmer that Dr. S. L. Dana had agreed to give a course of six lectures on Chemistry in its application to Agriculture, at Lowell, at the instance of several of the citizens of that enterprising place. They mean to be behind no other in their efforts to interest the attention of their young and inquisitive community in practical knowledge, and in the diffusion of useful information. We repeat our reference to this subject, that we may express our hope and desire that Dr. Dana, in the course of the winter, will repeat this course of lectures in Boston; and we take this opportunity to say, that persons desirous of his doing this, will please leave their names at the office of the New England Farmer, or with the Messrs Hovey, of the Gardener's Magazine, Mr Bosson, of the Yankee Farmer, or Mr Buckminster, of the Boston Cultivator, all of whom are respectfully requested to act as agents in the case; and to give some notice of these intentions in their respective publications. Application may likewise be made to the subscriber. Tickets for the course will be one dollar each. An early application is desired.

We express the hope, likewise, that our learned and respected friend, Dr. C. T. Jackson, will likewise, at his early convenience, favor the public with a course of lectures on the same subjects. His learning and observation, together with his enthusiasm in the science, eminently qualify him as an instructor in this case; and we think we may promise him, if he will do this public service, a full and attentive audience. At least, with his consent, no pains shall be wanting on our part, to obtain it. The two courses would not interfere with each other; but they would render each other the more instructive and interesting. H. C.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

The usual time for the assembling of the Massachusetts Legislature is on Wednesday next. With present prospects, there will be little delay in the organization of the Government; and we are not likely to be so long in determining who shall be the conductor of the State locomotive as the last year.

As soon as the opportunity presents, the Commissioner will apply to the House for the use of the Hall for the purpose of holding Agricultural Meetings, as has been done the three previous years. These meetings have been well attended; and much interest has been taken in the discussions which they have called forth. They have been instrumental in bringing out and diffusing much valuable information, and creating an interest in the subject, which has been followed by the best effects. The reports of the proceedings and discussions, had at these meetings have been copied into the Agricultural papers all over the country, and into many other of the papers. We cannot doubt that many of our distinguished Agriculturists will favor us with their aid and presence in addresses, and debates; and that the meetings will go off with increased spirit and advantage. H. C.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.

Saturday, Dec. 19, 1840.

Benjamin V. French Esq., exhibited large and beautiful specimens of the yellow Bellflower apple. This apple is a great favorite in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is said to be particularly adapted to the climate of those States. The apples exhibited by Mr. French were raised on his farm in Braintree, and are not surpassed by the very best we have seen in the Philadelphia Market.

Benjamin Willis, Esq. exhibited apples raised in Granville, Bond County, Illinois, they were medium size, rather oblong, pointed at the blossom end, flesh yellow, with a peculiar rich and agreeable flavor. The committee are not able at present, to identify it, or refer it positively to the discription of any Pomological author.

For the Committee,
ROBERT MANNING.

CHANGE OF EDITOR.

Our notice in last Wednesday's paper, that Mr Putnam is to become Editor of this Journal was, on the following morning, alluded to by the Editor of the Boston Courier in the article annexed :

The New England Farmer —We learn from a notice in the Farmer, that that Journal is hereafter to be conducted by Allen Putnam of Danvers,—Mr Colman being unable to continue his assistance as editor, owing to other engagements, and Mr. Breck finding his attention fully occupied by the business concerns of the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed-store. Mr. Putnam is a good practical farmer and a good scholar and writer —two good qualities, which will secure the popularity of the paper and increase its usefulness.

OUR EXCHANGE LIST.

In the plenitude of our good nature, we have suffered our exchange list to become burdensome. With all the Agricultural periodicals we wish to continue the exchange. Many others also we are desirous of retaining. But we are receiving some sixty or seventy periodicals, that we have no time to open, and which are of no value to us. The list must be abridged because it has become too expensive. Those who do not receive our paper after the first of January will consider the exchange as stopped.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending Dec. 27.

Dec. 1840.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 21	18	27	18	N. W.
Tuesday, 22	12	26	30	S.
Wednesday, 23	12	18	12	N. W.
Thursday, 24	28	24	18	W.
Friday, 25	2	10	6	N. W.
Saturday, 26	4	18	30	N. E.
Sunday, 27	20	26	20	N. E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Dec. 28, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 360 Beef Cattle, 75 Stores, 1600 Sheep and 140 Swine.

Prices.— *Beef Cattle* —In consequence of the limited number at Market, an effort was made to advance the price of Cattle, without much success. And we quote first quality $5 50 a 6 00. Second quality, $5 00 a 5 50. Third quality, $4 00 a $4.75

Stores.—A few sales only were noticed.

Sheep —Lots $1 62, $1 83, $2 00. Wethers $3 50, and $4 00.

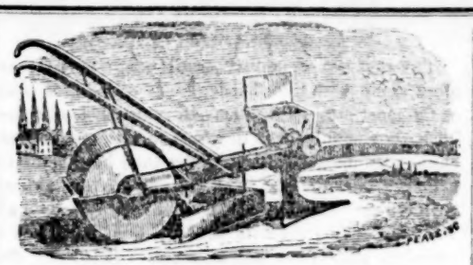
Swine.—A lot to close at 4 1-2. At retail, 5 for sows and 6 for Barrows.

STATEMENT OF BRIGHTON MARKET FOR

1840.			
34,160	Beef Cattle.	Sales estimated at	$1,366,400
12,736	Stores.		277 456
124,172	Sheep.		217,321
32,350	Swine.		129,400
			$1,990,577
1839.			
23,263	Beef Cattle,		
15,252	Stores,	Sales estimated at	$1,901,864
95,400	Sheep,		
26,088	Swine,		
1838.			
25,830	Beef Cattle,		
9,573	Stores,	Sales estimated at	$2,658,004
104,640	Sheep,		
26,104	Swine,		
1837.			
31,644	Beef Cattle,		
16,216	Stores,	Sales estimated at	$2,449,231
110,206	Sheep,		
17,052	Swine,		

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1sly. Nov. 17.



BACHELDERS' PATENT PLANTING MACHINE

This Machine, recently invented by L. & S. H. Batchelder, of Hampstead N. H. is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements ever introduced to the notice of the farmer It is simple in its construction, and certain and regular in its operation. It is calculated to plant all kinds of seed usually planted in hills or drills.

This Machine is constructed on principles altogether different from all others of similar purpose. It performs the operation of planting without opening a furrow, thereby dispensing with covers, that are continually liable to clog, and get out of order. It simply raises the soil a little, and at the same time drops the seed at any distance desired, when the soil falls back to its original place and is immediately followed by a moveable guage, that leaves the soil to any depth over the seed which the operator chooses; it also removes all small stones and sods from the ground where the seed is deposited.

This Machine has been in operation during the past season and thoroughly tested by practical Farmers and Mechanics in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and is pronounced by them a complete and useful Machine, and is allowed by all who have seen it, to be superior to every other implement of the kind now in use in the United States. It operates equally well on wet or dry ground, and is warranted to work well on any ground that can be furrowed with the common plough.

☞ Orders will be received by L. & S H. Bachelder, *Hampstead, N H.*, or by the subscriber at *Haverhill, Mass.*, their General Agent for the United States, for the Planter, or a right to manufacture and dispose of them. Any communication addressed to either will receive attention.

T. J. GOODRICH.

Deerfield. N. Y May 27, 1840.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We whose names are hereunto annexed, certify that we have examined *Bachelders' Patent Planting Machine*, and seen it operate on several of our farms in Deerfield, Oneida County; the seed planted thereby seems well planted, wherever the ground is in proper order, and is now coming up; and we believe the Machine fully answers the description given of it in the handbills describing and recommending it, and heartily concur in said recommendation, believing as we do that it will prove a valuable labor-saving Machine, and on good land will soon supersede the labor of planting by hand in the old and common method.

DOLPHUS SKINNER,
SAMUEL LOOK,
BENJAMIN NORTHAP.

1am. Dec. 30.

WANTED,

A man and his wife to take charge of a farm house, within six miles of Boston. The man to be well acquainted with farming, the wife to understand a dairy. Enquire at the office of the New England Farmer. Dec. 30.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm, situated about 3-4ths of a mile below the First Parish Meeting House, on the Stage road, and commonly known as the Judge Prescott farm, containing about 170 acres of superior land, in a good state of cultivation, with two dwelling houses, four barns, and other out buildings. The farm is remarkably well watered with soft water, conveniently fenced, has nearly forty acres of large, handsome wood and timber standing on it, with an orchard of grafted Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees, and might be easily divided into two Farms The estate will be sold reasonably. If five thousand dollars be paid on receipt of the deed, the remainder may lay on mortgage to suit the convenience of the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. WM. SALISBURY.

Groton, Oct. 26, 1840. eow.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

We would inform our customers and friends that we are now receiving our supply of fresh Garden Seeds, most of which have been raised under our own inspection, from fine selected roots; which we warrant to be of the purest quality of the growth of the present season.

Agricultural Books.

Agricultural Implements.

Seed and Implement Catalogues sent to all applicants gratis, and all orders promptly attended to.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1840. 4w

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		From	To
Apples, Winter,	barrell	1 50	1 75
Ashes, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 75	6 00
Pot, " " "		5 50	5 62
Beans, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" " Domestic,	"	2 00	2 50
Beef, mess, new,	barrel		10 50
No. 1.	"		9 00
prime,	"	6 75	7 00
Beeswax, white,	pound	37	40
yellow,	"	23	29
Bristles, American,	"	35	70
Butter, shipping,	"	10	13
dairy,	"	18	25
Candles, mould,	"	12	13
dipped,	"		
sperm,	"		40
Cheese, new milk,	pound	7	8
Cider,	dozen	1 25	1 50
	barrel	1 50	1 75
Bone Manure,	bushel		32
in casks,	"		37
Feathers, northern, geese,	pound		
southern, geese,	"	37	45
Flax, (American)	"	9	12
Fish, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 50	2 58
Bay, Chaleur,	"	2 12	2 33
Haddock,	"	1 25	1 33
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	14 25	14 50
No. 2,	"		13 00
No. 3,	"		
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1.	"		
Salmon, No. 1,	"	17 00	18 00
Flour, Genesee, cash,	"	5 37	5 44
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	5 50	5 62
Richmond canal,	"		
Alexandria wharf,	"		5 50
Rye,	"		3 37
Meal, Indian, in bbls.	"	3 12	3 25
Grain: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	62	63
southern flat, yellow,	"	58	60
white,	"		64
Rye, northern,	"	65	68
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	42	44
southern,	"	28	32
Grindstones, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		18 00	20 00
do. do. do. finished		28 00	30 00
Hams, northern,	pound	11	12
southern and western,	"		11
Hay, best English, per ton,		15 00	16 00
Eastern screwed,		10 50	
Hops, 1st quality,	pound	35	38
2d quality,	"		
Lard, Boston,	"	10	11
southern,	"		
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	30	32
do. country do.	"	27	29
Baltimore city tannage,	"	29	30
do. dry hides,	"	23	25
New York red, light,	"	24	25
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	22	23
Boston dry hides,	"	21	22
Lime, best sort,	cask	75	80
Molasses, New Orleans,	gallon	20	27
Sugar House,	"		
Oil, Sperm, Sprng,	"		1 05
Winter,	"	1 15	1 16
Whale, refined,	"	40	45
Linseed, American,	"		
Neat's Foot,	"	95	
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
Pork, extra clear,	barrel		17 00
clear,	"		16 00
Mess,	"	14 00	15 00
Prime,	"	13 00	14 00
Seeds: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, southern,	"	70	80
northern,	"		1 50
Canary,	"	2 00	2 25
Hemp,	"	2 25	2 50
Flax,	"	2 00	2 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	13	14
Southern Clover,	"		15
Soap, American, Brown,	"	4	6
" Castile,	"	12	13
Tallow, tried,	"	8½	9
Teazles, 1st sort,	pr M.		
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	50	55
American, full blood, washed,	"	47	50
do. 3-4ths do.	"	44	46
do. 1-2 do.	"	36	40
do. 1-4 and common,	"	35	37
Northern pulled: Pulled superfine,	"	45	46
No. 1,	"	37	42
No. 2,	"	28	30
No 3,	"	18	21

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATURAL HISTORY.

THE QUAIL.

The quail strongly resembles the partridge, but is much smaller, has a more delicate beak, shorter tail, and no spur on its legs. It is found on both continents, but there is a slight difference between the quail of Europe and that of America.

In Europe they are birds of passage, appearing about May, and departing in September, as is supposed, to Africa. In some parts of Europe, however, they appear to remain the whole year. They are about seven inches long; the feathers of the head are black, edged with a rusty brown. The hinder part of the neck and crown of the head are divided by a long, pale yellow line; the breast is of a yellowish red, spotted with black; the feathers on the back are marked with a pale yellow line in their middle, and with iron-colored and blackish bars on their sides.

The American quail, or, as it is called in Pennsylvania and the Southern States, the partridge, does not migrate like the quail of Europe, but remains at home all winter. When the season is unusually severe, they sometimes suffer, however, and whole flocks of them have sometimes been found frozen to death. They are about nine inches in length, usually weighing about half a pound. The bill is black, and their color, generally, is darker than that of the quail of Europe.

The quail constructs her nest in May. It is made on the ground, generally at the foot of a thick tuft of grass, that shelters and conceals it. The materials employed in its construction are leaves and dry grass. About 15 or 20 eggs are usually laid, which are perfectly white. It is thought by some, that they occasionally lay in each other's nests. The young birds attain their full growth about the beginning of September, when they begin to associate in flocks or coveys. About this time, too, sportsmen and trappers begin to persecute them.

During the end of the summer and the beginning of autumn, the well known note of the male bird is every where heard. This note is thought by many to resemble the words *More Wet*, accompanied by a whistling; but this probably arose in part, from a superstitious notion, that the sound, when heard, always foretold rain. Owing to the shortness of their wings, and the rapidity with which they move them, they make, when they fly, a whizzing sound. The American quail is found from New England to Guatelmala.

Their food is composed of grain, seeds, insects, &c.; but their favorite articles, are buck-wheat and Indian corn. Their flesh is more juicy and delicate than that of the partridge; and by many is preferred to that of any other bird. The ancients, however, had a strong prejudice against their flesh, from a belief that they fed upon a poisonous plant, called hellebore, and were subject to fits of epilepsy. But it is now known that *many* animals whose flesh we are accustomed to use for food, feed on plants which would be poisonous to us, and this without any injury to them; or, so far as we know, without rendering their flesh at all unwholesome to us.

Quail fighting in Rome and Athens, in ancient times, appears to have been as common as cock-fighting in more modern days. This barbarous and unfeeling practice is even continued at the present time in China, and in some parts of Italy.

GIZZARD PEBBLES.

The real use of poultry swallowing pebbles so often along with their harder kinds of food, is one of the most curious subjects in natural history.—That they should have to resort to artificial means, apparently more likely to hinder than help them in grinding in their food, is at the first view almost incredible. The gizzard is their millstones, and what they can want with pebbles and gravel, is a complete puzzle to philosophers. However, the poultry tribe wont thrive on hard corn without.—They get fat in pens because they have their food ready ground.

"On opening the gizzard of a bird," says Roget, in his Bridgewater Treatise, "it is constantly found to contain a certain quantity of small pebbles, which must have been swallowed by the animal. The most natural reason that can be assigned for the presence of these stones is, that they aid the gizzard in triturating the contained food, and that they, in fact, supply the office of teeth in that operation. Both Fordyce and Hunter concur in establishing the truth of the common opinion, that in all birds possessing gizzards, the presence of the stones is essential to perfect digestion. A greater or less number of them is contained in every gizzard, when the bird has been able to meet with the requisite supply, and they are never swallowed but along with the food. Several hundred were found in the gizzard of a turkey: and two thousand in that of a goose. So great an accumulation could never have been the result of mere accident. If the alleged mistake could ever occur, we should expect it to take place to the greatest extent in those birds which are starving for want of food; but this is far from being the case. It is found that even chickens, which have been hatched by artificial heat, and which could never have been instructed by the parent, are yet guided by a natural instinct in the choice of the proper materials for food, and for assisting its digestion; and, if a mixture of a large quantity of stones with a small proportion of grain be set before them, they will at once pick out the grain, and swallow along with it only the proper proportion of stones. The best proof of the utility of these substances may be derived from the experiments of Spallanzani, who ascertained that grain is not digested in the stomach of birds, when it is protected from the effects of trituration.

Thus the gizzard may, as Hunter remarks, be regarded as a pair of jaws, whose teeth are taken in, occasionally, to assist in this internal mastication. The lower part of the gizzard consists of a thin muscular bag, of which the office is, to digest the food which has just been triturated.

Stones taken into the stomachs of birds, are seldom known to pass with the fœces, but, being ground down and separated by the powerful action of the gizzard, are mixed with the food, and, no doubt, contribute essentially to the health of the animal."

THE MARTIN.

The Martin is the most beautiful of the weasel kind. It lives in hollow trees, and produces five or six at a time. When taken young, it is easily tamed, and becomes playful; but it is always ready to make its escape to the woods. It is extremely fond of honey, and sometimes feeds on grain. It prepares itself for sleep in a round form, covering its tail with its head. Sometimes it sleeps two days, and keeps awake as long. Its body is a foot and a half long, and covered with a thick fur of a darkish brown color. Its fur is held in high estimation.

ANECDOTE OF A HORSE.

In the war in Spain, some years ago, two horses had long served together in the same brigade of artillery. They had assisted in drawing the same gun, and had been inseparable companions in many battles. One of them was at last killed; and after the engagement the survivor was piquetted as usual, and his food brought to him. He refused, however, to eat, and was constantly turning round his head to look for his companion, sometimes neighing as if to call him. All the care that was bestowed upon him was of no avail. He was surrounded by other horses, but he did not notice them: and he shortly afterwards died, not having tasted food from the time his associate was killed.

Comparison of Speed.—A French scientific journal states that the ordinary rate per second

Of a man walking, is	4 feet.
Of a good horse in harness,	12
Of a reindeer in a sledge on the ice,	26
Of an English race-horse,	43
Of a hare,	88
Of a good sailing ship,	19
Of the wind,	82
Of sound,	1038
Of a 24 pound cannon ball,	1300
Of the air, which, so divided, returns into space,	1300

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840. NAHUM WARD.

POUDRETTE.

This valuable manure may be had on application to the subscriber, at the office of the "*New York Poudrette Company*," No 120 Nassau street, New York. It is *in-odorous*, and may be transported in barrels, on board of any vessel or steamboat, without offence—and it will be found an exceedingly valuable article as a *fertilizer* on *any* soil, and for *any* crops; but more especially for gardens and flowers, as there are no foul seeds in it. Poudrette has been used for three seasons with entire success on Long Island, by many practical farmers, as may be ascertained from letters and statements made by them, and published at this office in a pamphlet containing also the "*act of incorporation*," granted to the Company by the Legislature of the State of New York; and other facts in relation to the subject. *Price* 35 cents *per bushel*. Barrels cost 25 cents each, and hold 4 bushels. Persons wishing to make an experiment on a small scale can obtain *one barrel* by enclosing a *two* dollar current bank bill—or *three* barrels by enclosing *five* dollars, free of postage. *On receipt of the money* the article will be put up and forwarded as directed.

*** Price of shares, one hundred dollars—which entitles the holder to *one hundred bushels* of poudrette annually, during the term of the charter; fifty bushels in time for *spring* use, and fifty bushels in time for *fall* use. Shares taken soon, will be entitled to the spring dividend—and, if desired for experiment, a few bushels may be had this fall.

All orders, or applications in relation to the business, must be made to the subscriber, 120 Nassau street, New York. D. K. MINOR.

☞ I wish it distinctly understood that the "*New York Poudrette Company*" is in no way connected with the "Lodi Manufacturing Company," of which *Anthony Dey* and *Peter Barthelemy* are, or were, the managers.

Dec. 9, 1840. 3m. D. K. M.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.